

but the old Constitution had a provision that excepted from that prohibition notaries public. We made an exception, but we did not in our draft except notaries public. We made an exception for those categories that the General Assembly might make an exception for so there would be flexibility in the restriction.

However, we did not put in section 1 on page 15 that on July 1, 1968, when the new constitution goes into effect, those who are notaries public and happen to be members of the General Assembly or hold other offices of profit and trust would be in violation of the new constitution. We would have our litigation all over again about notaries public, so that we preserved the right of the notary public to have another office of profit and trust in this section 1 until the General Assembly has an opportunity to act on the subject matter. Delegate Bamberger pointed out we only relate to an office of profit and not trust.

Suffrage and Elections. When Delegate Koss presented the suffrage and elections article she had section 2 in with the proposal. This Convention struck it because we thought it was not of constitutional weight. When we struck it, we then struck out the old constitutional provisions with regard to what a referendum had to have in it. We continued the old Constitution in section 2 so that you would know what a petition had to look like until such time as a General Assembly had the opportunity to pass a statute.

Bear in mind that section 1, section 2, and all of these sections can be deleted by the General Assembly by law at any time on or after July first. These are all subject to the whim of the legislature.

Section 3 provides for interim provisions for disqualifications from voting and you will note that when we strike down the old Constitution which we are doing, it goes out of effect on July 1. We strike out the provisions that are contained in it which say that certain persons, these persons that are set out in section 3 to be exact, cannot vote.

In order to continue that prohibition until the legislature has an opportunity to act we continued the old Constitution in effect for one year in section 3. That will give the legislature an opportunity to set out additional disqualifications.

Section 4 is also a statutory measure for the continuance in office of judges who are required to stand for election, and for providing the procedure under which a

judge stands for election. All of this is statutory in nature, but it was in the old Constitution.

Bear in mind that we said that all law in effect on June 30, 1968, continued, but when we struck down the existing Constitution then we struck down the matters that are contained in section 4 because it is in the old Constitution. So that there would not be a hiatus or a gap we had to continue these old constitutional provisions by statute.

In the legislative Branch, section 5, we provided in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Legislative Branch that the annual salary of the legislators be \$8,000, and we provided that they would be paid as other state employees twice a month.

At the present time, the legislature is paid four times a year. The reason for that is that when their salary is increased to \$8,000 it seems more reasonable to pay them more frequently and also it may be of some assistance to the comptroller on finances because he can pay them at the same time he pays other state employees.

Section 6 continues the present method of filling vacancies which occur in the legislature because obviously if a vacancy occurs this summer after the constitution goes into effect, there would not be any procedure, and we have to continue the present vacancy until the legislature has had an opportunity to act.

Section 7 is a provision of the old Constitution that states the manner in which a law is passed and how it is presented to the governor, etc. It is a continuation of an old constitutional provision.

In section 8, as President Eney explained to you earlier, there is this provision with regard to the salary of the governor. It must be in here because the present Constitution has the constitutional provision permitting his salary at \$25,000 and we felt that we had to include a salary provision. He is paid in the same manner as the General Assembly.

Section 9 is a continuation of the present constitutional provisions with regard to the governor's appointment of officers in the State.

Section 10 is the same.

Section 11 continues the constitutional provision with regard to the secretary of state.